

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 10:02:44 ON 06 APR 2004

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:25:25 ON 06 APR 2004

=> file agricola biosis caplus caba

=> s transcription factor decoy

L1 101 TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR DECOY

=> duplicate remove l1

L2 64 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (37 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-64

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Thrombospondin-1 mediates distal tubule hypertrophy induced by glycated albumin

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Decoy composition for treating and preventing inflammatory disease

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI **Transcription factor decoy** molecules based on a peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-DNA chimera mimicking Spl binding sites.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Targeted inhibition of Stat3 with a decoy oligonucleotide abrogates head and neck cancer cell growth.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Decoy oligodeoxynucleotides targeting NF-kappaB transcription factors: Induction of apoptosis in human primary osteoclasts.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Inhibition of HSP-72 induction in injured renal tubular cells by **transcription factor decoy**.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Gene therapy with **transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotides as a potential treatment for cardiovascular diseases.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI cAMP signaling in cancer genesis and treatment

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Application and establishment of NF-kB-responsive d2EGFP reporter system

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI **Transcription factor decoy** (TFD) activity of peptide nucleic acids (PNA)-DNA chimeras.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI NF-kappaB as a therapeutic target for **transcription factor decoy** strategy in inflammatory diseases.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI CO2 response for expression of ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase genes is inhibited by AT-rich decoy in the cyanobacterium.

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Pharmaceutical compositions containing decoy and method of using the same

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Dissecting the circuitry of protein kinase A and cAMP signaling in cancer genesis: Antisense, microarray, gene overexpression, and **transcription factor decoy**.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Hypoxic pulmonary artery fibroblasts trigger proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells-role of hypoxia-inducible transcription factors

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI **Transcription factor decoy**.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Osteoblastic differentiation induced by **transcription factor decoy** against estrogen receptor alpha gene.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI **Transcription factor decoy** (TFD) in breast cancer research and treatment

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NFkB inhibits  
CCl4-induced liver injury and fibrosis in mice.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Decoy oligonucleotide characterization of GATA-4 transcription factor in  
hypertrophic agonist induced responses of cardiac myocytes.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Dissecting the circuitry of protein kinase A and cAMP signaling in cancer  
genesis: Antisense, microarray, gene overexpression, and  
**transcription factor decoy**

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for activator  
protein-1 (AP-1) inhibits high glucose- and angiotensin II-induced type 1  
plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1) gene expression in cultured human  
vascular smooth muscle cells.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Effect of E2f and CARG decoy oligodeoxynucleotides on expression of  
phenotype-associated genes of vascular smooth muscle cells

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy**  
oligodeoxynucleotides to nuclear factor-kappaB inhibit reverse passive  
Arthus reaction in rat.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** ODN for activator  
protein-1 (AP-1) inhibits expression of type 1 plasminogen activator  
inhibitor (PAI-1) gene induced by high glucose and angiotensin II in  
cultured human vascular smooth muscle cells.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI HSF1/hsp72 pathway as an endogenous anti-inflammatory system.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Inhibition of TNF-alpha, induced cytokine and adhesion molecule:  
Expression in glomerular cells in vitro and in vivo by  
**transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Apoptosis, growth arrest and suppression of invasiveness by CRE-decoy  
oligonucleotide in ovarian cancer cells: Protein kinase A downregulation  
and cytoplasmic export of CRE-binding proteins.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** and tumor growth  
inhibitor.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Potential dengue virus-triggered apoptotic pathway in human neuroblastoma  
cells: Arachidonic acid, superoxide anion, and NF-kappaB are sequentially  
involved.

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI CRE-**transcription factor decoy**  
oligonucleotide inhibition of MCF-7 breast cancer cells: Cross-talk with  
p53 signaling pathway.

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Local administration of **transcription factor**  
**decoy** oligonucleotides to nuclear factor-kappaB prevents  
carrageenin-induced inflammation in rat hind paw.

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Nuclear factor-kappaB **transcription factor**  
**decoy** treatment inhibits graft coronary artery disease after  
cardiac transplantation in rodents.

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB  
inhibits TNF-alpha-induced cytokine and adhesion molecule expression in  
vivo.

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Hypertonic mannitol loading of NF-kappaB transcription factor decoys in  
human brain microvascular endothelial cells blocks upregulation of ICAM-1.

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Therapeutic applications of **transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotides.

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB inhibits cytokine and adhesion molecule expressions in synovial cells derived from rheumatoid arthritis.

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Pressure-mediated oligonucleotide transfection of rat and human cardiovascular tissues.

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Dual blockade of cyclic AMP response element- (CRE) and AP-1-directed transcription by CRE-**transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide. Gene-specific inhibition of tumor growth.

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Ex-vivo gene therapy of human vascular bypass grafts with E2F decoy: the PREVENT single-center, randomized, controlled trial

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** to study the molecular mechanism of negative regulation of renin gene expression in the liver in vivo.

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI CRE-**transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide-induced growth inhibition of breast cancer cells involves p53-dependent signalling pathway.

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Oligonucleotides as transcription factor decoys

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Inhibition of human cerebral endothelial cell activation with NF-kB transcription factor decoys.

L2 ANSWER 45 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Cytokine-inducible CD40 gene expression in vascular smooth muscle cells is mediated by nuclear factor kappaB and signal transducer and activator of transcription-1.

L2 ANSWER 46 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI In vivo growth inhibition of MCF-7 human breast tumor by CRE-**transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide.

L2 ANSWER 47 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Ex vivo gene therapy with p53 **transcription factor decoy** attenuates apoptosis and myocardial damage in a rat model of ischemia/reperfusion.

L2 ANSWER 48 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Sequestration of cAMP response element-binding proteins by transcription factor decoys causes collateral elaboration of regenerating Aplysia motor neuron axons.

L2 ANSWER 49 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI DUPLICATE 26  
TI Transmissible gastroenteritis coronavirus induces programmed cell death in infected cells through a caspase-dependent pathway.

L2 ANSWER 50 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Application of **transcription factor "decoy"** strategy as means of gene therapy and study of gene expression in cardiovascular disease.

L2 ANSWER 51 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for nuclear factor-kappaB inhibits tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced expression of interleukin-6 and intracellular adhesion molecule-1 endothelial cells.

L2 ANSWER 52 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Growth inhibition of cultured human Tenon's fibroblastic cells by targeting the E2F transcription factor.

L2 ANSWER 53 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI CRE-palindromic oligonucleotide as a **transcription factor decoy** and an inhibitor of tumor growth.

L2 ANSWER 54 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Use of phosphorothioate-modified oligodeoxynucleotides to inhibit

NF-kappaB expression and lymphocyte function.

L2 ANSWER 55 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI CRE-palindrome oligonucleotide as a **transcription factor decoy** and an inhibitor of tumor growth.

L2 ANSWER 56 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Regulation of clusterin gene expression by transforming growth factor beta.

L2 ANSWER 57 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Hypoxia induces cyclooxygenase-2 via the NF-kappa-B p65 transcription factor in human vascular endothelial cells.

L2 ANSWER 58 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI A novel strategy for gene therapy and gene regulation analysis using **transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotides.

L2 ANSWER 59 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Novel strategy for the inhibition of mesangial cell proliferation by utilizing **transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide targeting STAT1.

L2 ANSWER 60 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NF-kappa-B inhibits TNF-alpha induced expressions of cytokine and adhesion molecule in mesangial cells.

L2 ANSWER 61 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** approach to decipher the role of NF-kappa-B in oncogenesis.

L2 ANSWER 62 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI A gene therapy strategy using a **transcription factor decoy** of the E2F binding site inhibits smooth muscle proliferation in vivo.

L2 ANSWER 63 OF 64 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Thiol agents and Bcl-2 identify an alphavirus-induced apoptotic pathway that requires activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa B.

L2 ANSWER 64 OF 64 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Oligonucleotides useful as decoys for proteins which selectively bind to defined DNA sequences

=> s l2 and (in vivo)  
L3 20 L2 AND (IN VIVO)

=> d ti 1-20

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI CO2 response for expression of ribulose-1,5-bisphosphate carboxylase/oxygenase genes is inhibited by AT-rich decoy in the cyanobacterium.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI **Transcription factor decoy** oligodeoxynucleotides to nuclear factor-kappaB inhibit reverse passive Arthus reaction in rat.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Inhibition of TNF-alpha, induced cytokine and adhesion molecule: Expression in glomerular cells in vitro and in vivo by **transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Apoptosis, growth arrest and suppression of invasiveness by CRE-decoy oligonucleotide in ovarian cancer cells: Protein kinase A downregulation and cytoplasmic export of CRE-binding proteins.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Nuclear factor-kappaB **transcription factor decoy** treatment inhibits graft coronary artery disease after cardiac transplantation in rodents.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Local administration of **transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotides to nuclear factor-kappaB prevents carrageenin-induced inflammation in rat hind paw.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Potential dengue virus-triggered apoptotic pathway in human neuroblastoma cells: Arachidonic acid, superoxide anion, and NF-kappaB are sequentially involved.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB inhibits TNF-alpha-induced cytokine and adhesion molecule expression in **vivo**.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI **CRE-transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide inhibition of MCF-7 breast cancer cells: Cross-talk with p53 signaling pathway.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Ex **vivo** gene therapy with p53 **transcription factor decoy** attenuates apoptosis and myocardial damage in a rat model of ischemia/reperfusion.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Pressure-mediated oligonucleotide transfection of rat and human cardiovascular tissues.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI **Transcription factor decoy** to study the molecular mechanism of negative regulation of renin gene expression in the liver in **vivo**.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI In **vivo** growth inhibition of MCF-7 human breast tumor by **CRE-transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide.

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Dual blockade of cyclic AMP response element- (CRE) and AP-1-directed transcription by **CRE-transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide. Gene-specific inhibition of tumor growth.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Application of **transcription factor "decoy"** strategy as means of gene therapy and study of gene expression in cardiovascular disease.

L3 ANSWER 16 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI **Transcription factor decoy** approach to decipher the role of NF-kappa-B in oncogenesis.

L3 ANSWER 17 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI A gene therapy strategy using a **transcription factor decoy** of the E2F binding site inhibits smooth muscle proliferation in **vivo**.

L3 ANSWER 18 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Dissecting the circuitry of protein kinase A and cAMP signaling in cancer genesis: Antisense, microarray, gene overexpression, and **transcription factor decoy**

L3 ANSWER 19 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Ex-**vivo** gene therapy of human vascular bypass grafts with E2F decoy: the PREVENT single-center, randomized, controlled trial

L3 ANSWER 20 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Oligonucleotides as transcription factor decoys

=> d bib abs 13 8

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1999:184434 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900184434  
 TI In **vivo** growth inhibition of MCF-7 human breast tumor by **CRE-transcription factor decoy** oligonucleotide.  
 AU Park, Y. G.; Agrawal, S.; Cho-Chung, Y. S.  
 CS National Cancer Inst., Bethesda, MD 20892, USA  
 SO Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (March, 1999) Vol. 40, pp. 88. print.  
 Meeting Info.: 90th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. April 10-14, 1999. American Association for Cancer Research.  
 ISSN: 0197-016X.  
 DT Conference; (Meeting)  
 Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)  
 LA English

ED Entered STN: 5 May 1999  
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 1999

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 2000:388029 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200000388029

TI **Transcription factor decoy** for NFkappaB  
inhibits TNF-alpha-induced cytokine and adhesion molecule expression in  
**vivo**.

AU Tomita, N. [Reprint author]; Morishita, R.; Tomita, S.; Gibbons, G. H.;  
Zhang, L.; Horiuchi, M.; Kaneda, Y.; Higaki, J.; Ogihara, T.; Dzau, V. J.  
CS Department of General Medicine, Osaka University Hospital, 2-15  
Yamada-oka, Suita, 565-0871, Japan  
SO Gene Therapy, (August, 2000) Vol. 7, No. 15, pp. 1326-1332. print.  
ISSN: 0969-7128.

DT Article  
LA English

ED Entered STN: 13 Sep 2000  
Last Updated on STN: 8 Jan 2002

AB The expression of several cytokines and adhesion molecules is regulated by  
the transcription factor NFkappaB, which is activated by tumor necrosis  
factor alpha (TNF-alpha). In this study, we employed a mouse model of  
nephritis induced by TNF-alpha to examine whether inhibition of NFkappaB  
activity using **transcription factor decoy**  
oligonucleotides (ODN) blocks cytokine and adhesion molecule expression  
and attenuates the renal inflammatory response. First, we developed a  
method for delivering FITC-ODN in **vivo** into mouse kidney  
glomeruli by employing HVJ-liposome. Then, in order to study the  
feasibility of decoy strategy in **vivo**, the reporter gene  
chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT) driven by three tandemly repeated  
NFkappaB binding sequences was transfected into the kidney.  
Intraperitoneal injection of TNF-alpha stimulated CAT expression in  
**vivo**, and the increase in CAT expression was completely abolished  
by NFkappaB decoy ODN, but not scrambled ODN. Therefore, we examined the  
effect of NFkappaB decoy ODN transfection on TNF-alpha-induced endogenous  
interleukin (IL)-1alpha, IL-1beta, IL-6, ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 gene expression  
as assessed by RT-PCR and Northern blotting. Our present data showed that  
NFkappaB decoy, but not scrambled, ODN abolished TNF-alpha induced gene  
expression in **vivo**, as well as glomerular inflammation as  
assessed by CD45 staining. Taken together, our results suggest the  
potential utility of NFkappaB decoy strategy for molecular therapy to  
glomerular inflammatory diseases.

=> s 12 and review

L4 4 L2 AND REVIEW

=> d bib abs 1-4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:729316 CAPLUS  
DN 140:214863

TI cAMP signaling in cancer genesis and treatment

AU Cho-Chung, Yoon S.

CS Cellular Biochemistry Section, Basic Research Laboratories, Center for  
Cancer Research, National Cancer Institute, USA

SO Cancer Treatment and Research (2003), 115(Signal Transduction in Cancer),  
123-143

CODEN: CTRREP; ISSN: 0927-3042

PB Kluwer Academic Publishers

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A **review** describes how the modulation of each regulatory (R)  
subunit (RI and RII) of cAMP-dependent protein kinase (PKA) influences the  
ability of cAMP to regulate growth. The exptl. approaches described  
include the use of antisense oligonucleotides, gene transfer,  
**transcription factor decoy**, 8-Cl-cAMP, and  
cDNA microarrays. Such approaches not only provide the mol. tools to  
critically assess cAMP signaling in cancer genesis and progression, but  
they also contribute to the discovery of target-based drugs for the  
treatment of cancer.

RE.CNT 139 THERE ARE 139 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2003:374933 CAPLUS  
DN 139:332085

TI **Transcription factor decoy** (TFD) in breast  
cancer research and treatment

AU Piva, Roberta; Gambari, Roberto

CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Ferrara University,  
Ferrara, 44100, Italy

SO Technology in Cancer Research & Treatment (2002), 1(5), 405-416

CODEN: TCRTBS; ISSN: 1533-0346

PB Adenine Press

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A **review**. Synthetic oligonucleotides have recently been the object of many investigations aimed to develop sequence-selective compounds able to modulate, either positive or negative, transcription of eukaryotic and viral genes. Alteration of transcription could be obtained by using synthetic oligonucleotides mimicking target sites of transcription factors (the **transcription factor decoy** -TFD- approach). This could lead to either inhibition or activation of gene expression, depending on the biological functions of the target transcription factors. Since several transcription factors are involved in tumor onset and progression, this issue is of great interest in order to design anti-tumor compounds. In addition to oligonucleotides, peptide nucleic acids (PNA) can be proposed for the modulation of gene expression. In this respect, double-stranded PNA-DNA chimeras have been shown to be capable to exhibit strong decoy activity. In the case of treatment of breast cancer cells, decoy oligonucleotides mimicking CRE binding sites, promoter region of estrogen receptor  $\alpha$  gene, NF- $\kappa$ B binding sites have been used with promising results. Therefore, the **transcription factor decoy** approach could be object of further studies to develop protocols for the treatment of breast cancer. In the future, transcription factors regulating cell cycle, hormone-dependent differentiation, tumor invasion and metastasis are expected to be suitable targets for **transcription factor decoy**.

RE.CNT 134 THERE ARE 134 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:580913 CAPLUS

DN 137:335668

TI Dissecting the circuitry of protein kinase A and cAMP signaling in cancer genesis: Antisense, microarray, gene overexpression, and **transcription factor decoy**

AU Cho-Chung, Yoon S.; Nesterova, Maria; Becker, Kevin G.; Srivastava, Rakesh; Park, Yun Gyu; Lee, Youl Nam; Cho, Yee Sook; Kim, Meyoung-Kin; Neary, Catherine; Cheadle, Chris

CS Cellular Biochemistry Section, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, BRL, CCR, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1750, USA

SO Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences (2002), 968(Protein Kinase A and Human Disease), 22-36

CODEN: ANYAA9; ISSN: 0077-8923

PB New York Academy of Sciences

DT Journal; General Review

LA English

AB A **review**. Expression of the RI $\alpha$  subunit of the cAMP-dependent protein kinase type I (PKA-I) is enhanced in human cancer cell lines, in primary tumors, in transformed cells, and in cells upon stimulation of growth. Signaling via the cAMP pathway may be complex, and the biological effects of the pathway in normal cells may depend upon the physiological state of the cells. However, results of different experimental approaches such as antisense exposure, 8-Cl-cAMP treatment, and gene overexpression have shown that the inhibition of RI $\alpha$ /PKA-I exerts antitumor activity in a wide variety of tumor-derived cell lines examined in vitro and in vivo. CDNA microarrays have further shown that in a sequence-specific manner, RI $\alpha$  antisense induces alterations in the gene expression profile of cancer cells and tumors. The cluster of genes that define the "proliferation-transformation" signature are down-regulated, and those that define the "differentiation-reverse transformation" signature are up-regulated in antisense-treated cancer cells and tumors, but not in host livers, exhibiting the molecular portrait of the reverted (flat) phenotype of tumor cells. These results reveal a remarkable cellular regulation, elicited by the antisense RI $\alpha$ , superimposed on the regulation arising from the Watson-Crick base-pairing mechanism of action. Importantly, the blockade of both the PKA and PKC signaling pathways achieved with the CRE-**transcription factor decoy** inhibits tumor cell growth without harming normal cell growth. Thus, a complex circuitry of cAMP signaling comprises cAMP growth regulatory function, and deregulation of the effector molecule by this circuitry may underlie cancer genesis and tumor progression.

RE.CNT 86 THERE ARE 86 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1999:458579 CAPLUS

DN 131:331589

TI Oligonucleotides as transcription factor decoys

AU Cho-Chung, Yoon S.; Park, Yun Gyu; Lee, Youl Nam

CS National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 20892-1750, USA

SO Current Opinion in Molecular Therapeutics (1999), 1(3), 386-392

CODEN: CUOTFO; ISSN: 1464-8431

PB Current Drugs Ltd.  
DT Journal; General Review  
LA English

AB A **review** with 68 refs. Cellular and mol. research has been focused to develop a means to regulate gene expression in an effort to treat and cure a variety of diseases and abnormal physiol. conditions. A successful oligonucleotide-based approach has been the use of synthetic oligonucleotides containing an enhancer element that can penetrate cells, bind sequence-specific DNA-binding proteins and interfere with transcription in vivo. This **review** describes such decoy oligonucleotides that exhibit high affinity for a target transcription factor and successfully interfere with transcription in vivo. Evidence presented here shows that the decoy oligonucleotide technol. offers great promise as a tool for defining cellular regulatory processes and for treating cancer, viral diseases and other pathol. conditions.

RE.CNT 68 THERE ARE 68 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s decoy and plant  
L5 33 DECOY AND PLANT

=> duplicate remove 15  
L6 25 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-25

- L6 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Circular single-stranded DNA vectors for enzymatic synthesis of RNA and DNA oligonucleotides and uses thereof
- L6 ANSWER 2 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI A novel WRKY transcription factor, SUSIBA2, participates in sugar signaling in barley by binding to the sugar-responsive elements of the isol promoter.
- L6 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
TI Does the presence of detached root border cells of Zea mays alter the activity of the pathogenic nematode Meloidogyne incognita?.
- L6 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
TI Effect of flusulfamide on the inhibition of clubroot disease by **decoy** plants.
- L6 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Sequence of promoter of tobacco quinolinate phosphoribosyltransferase gene and its use as molecular **decoy** to produce low nicotine content tobacco
- L6 ANSWER 6 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Tissue specific localization of root infection by fungal pathogens: Role of root border cells.
- L6 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
TI Observations on integrated population management strategies for wheat bulb fly.
- L6 ANSWER 8 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI The influence of herbivores and neighboring plants on risk of browsing: A case study using arctic lupine (Lupinus arcticus) and arctic ground squirrels (Spermophilus parryii plesius).
- L6 ANSWER 9 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Continuous processing of MTV based IR **decoy** compositions
- L6 ANSWER 10 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Reduction of spore density of Plasmodiophora brassicae in soil by **decoy** plants.
- L6 ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Effects of growing leafy daikon (Raphanus sativus) on populations of Plasmodiophora brassicae (clubroot).
- L6 ANSWER 12 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI The inhibition of clubroot disease of Chinese cabbage by initial planting leafy daikon.
- L6 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
TI Biological characteristics and control methods of Drosicha corpulenta (Kanawa).



L6 ANSWER 14 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
 TI Control of club root of Chinese cabbage by using a **decoy** crop.  
 [Plasmodiophora brassicae].

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Cloning of **plant** promoters regulating expression of a gene  
 encoding an enzyme specific for reconstitution of xyloglucan on  
**plant** cell walls and use for breeding

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Reduction regularities of accumulation in **plant** products grown  
 in regions contaminated after the Chernobyl accident.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI Herbivore avoidance by association: Vole and hare utilization of woody  
 plants.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI PARTHENOCAPIIC FRUITS IN WILD PARSNIP **DECOY** DEFENCE AGAINST A  
 SPECIALIST HERBIVORE.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Protecting military targets against weapons having IR detectors

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 TI Hazards from electrostatics in the manufacture of infra-red **decoy**  
 flares

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
 TI **Decoy** plantings for reducing blackbird damage to nearby  
 commercial sunflower fields.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI INFLUENCE OF SURROUNDING PLANTS ON DENSITIES OF PIERIS-RAPAE EGGS AND  
 LARVAE LEPIDOPTERA PIERIDAE ON COLLARDS BRASSICA-OLERACEA-VAR-ACEPHALA.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
 TI Control of root-knot nematodes in India.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 TI **PLANT** DEFENSE GUILDS.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN  
 TI Principles of biological control of soil-borne **plant** diseases.

=> d bib abs 1 2 15

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 2003:355706 CAPLUS  
 DN 138:363794  
 TI Circular single-stranded DNA vectors for enzymatic synthesis of RNA and  
 DNA oligonucleotides and uses thereof  
 IN Kool, Eric T.  
 PA University of Rochester, USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 78 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,368,802.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003087241	A1	20030508	US 2001-997931	20011130
	US 5714320	A	19980203	US 1995-393439	19950223
	US 6096880	A	20000801	US 1997-805631	19970226
	US 6368802	B1	20020409	US 2000-569344	20000511
PRAI	US 1993-47860	B2	19930415		
	US 1995-393439	A2	19950223		
	US 1997-805631	A1	19970226		
	US 2000-569344	A2	20000511		

AB The present invention provides methods for synthesis and therapeutic use  
 of DNA and RNA oligonucleotides and analogs. RNA oligonucleotides are  
 synthesized using a small, circular DNA template which lacks an RNA  
 polymerase promoter sequence. The RNA synthesis is performed by combining  
 a circular single-stranded oligonucleotide template with an effective RNA  
 polymerase and at least two types of ribonucleotide triphosphate to form  
 an RNA oligonucleotide multimer comprising multiple copies of the desired  
 RNA oligonucleotide sequence. Preferably, the RNA oligonucleotide  
 multimer is cleaved to produce RNA oligonucleotides having well-defined  
 ends. Preferred RNA oligonucleotide multimers contain ribozymes capable  
 of both cis (autolytic) and trans cleavage. The invention provides  
 methods for modifying sequences containing the structure or function of a

target mol. in a cell by introducing a single-stranded circular oligonucleotide template into cells. Oligonucleotides, including ribozymes, synthesized from the single-stranded template can bind or otherwise affect a target mol., preferably a protein or nucleic acid target. Methods of the invention are claimed for therapeutic use in treatment of **plant** and animal diseases and for use in human and bacterial cells. The invention also includes a kit containing RNA stds. for mol. weight detns. in which the RNA mol. weight stds. are synthesized using methods of the invention. Examples of the invention describe chemical synthesis of circular single-stranded DNA templates, primed enzymic synthesis of single-stranded multimers complementary to a circular template, and cleavage of linear multimer products by restriction endonucleases or chemical methods. The examples further describe synthesis of several RNA multimers which can bind targets such as HIV-1 gag RNA, bcr-abl RNA, or HIV-1 Rev protein. The examples show ability of a marA nanocircle vector to downregulate a marA-CAT reporter gene, possibly by an antisense mechanism or ribozyme-mediated cleavage of mRNA. OST7-1 cells expressing T7 RNA polymerase were transfected with a circular DNA vector and low levels of transcribed RNA products were detected.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 DUPLICATE 1  
 AN 2003:458180 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200300458180  
 TI A novel WRKY transcription factor, SUSIBA2, participates in sugar signaling in barley by binding to the sugar-responsive elements of the isol promoter.  
 AU Sun, Chuanxin; Palmqvist, Sara; Olsson, Helena; Boren, Mats; Ahlandsberg, Staffan; Jansson, Christer [Reprint Author]  
 CS Department of Plant Biology and Forestry Genetics, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, SE-75007, Uppsala, Sweden  
 christer.jansson@vbsg.slu.se  
 SO Plant Cell, (September 2003) Vol. 15, No. 9, pp. 2076-2092. print.  
 CODEN: PLCEEW. ISSN: 1040-4651.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 ED Entered STN: 8 Oct 2003  
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Oct 2003  
 AB SURE (sugar responsive) is a cis element in **plant** sugar signaling. The SURE element was reported first for potato, in which it confers sugar responsiveness to the patatin promoter. A SURE binding transcription factor has not been isolated. We have isolated a transcription factor cDNA from barley and purified the corresponding protein. The transcription factor, SUSIBA2 (sugar signaling in barley), belongs to the WRKY proteins and was shown to bind to SURE and W-box elements but not to the SP8a element in the isol promoter. Nuclear localization of SUSIBA2 was demonstrated in a transient assay system with a SUSIBA2:green fluorescent protein fusion protein. Exploiting the novel transcription factor oligodeoxynucleotide **decoy** strategy with transformed barley endosperm provided experimental evidence for the importance of the SURE elements in isol transcription. Antibodies against SUSIBA2 were produced, and the expression pattern for susiba2 was determined at the RNA and protein levels. It was found that susiba2 is expressed in endosperm but not in leaves. Transcription of susiba2 is sugar inducible, and ectopic susiba2 expression was obtained in sugar-treated leaves. Likewise, binding to SURE elements was observed for nuclear extracts from sugar-treated but not from control barley leaves. The temporal expression of susiba2 in barley endosperm followed that of isol and endogenous sucrose levels, with a peak at approx 12 days after pollination. Our data indicate that SUSIBA2 binds to the SURE elements in the barley isol promoter as an activator. Furthermore, they show that SUSIBA2 is a regulatory transcription factor in starch synthesis and demonstrate the involvement of a WRKY protein in carbohydrate anabolism. Orthologs to SUSIBA2 were isolated from rice and wheat endosperm.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
 AN 1996:731814 CAPLUS  
 DN 126:2514  
 TI Cloning of **plant** promoters regulating expression of a gene encoding an enzyme specific for reconstitution of xyloglucan on **plant** cell walls and use for breeding  
 IN Oba, Toshiharu; Takahashi, Syuichi; Anma, Yoshiko; Asada, Kiyozo; Kato, Ikunoshin  
 PA Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 205 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9630509	A1	19961003	WO 1996-JP777	19960326

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML

CA 2216148	AA	19961003	CA 1996-2216148	19960326
AU 9650156	A1	19961016	AU 1996-50156	19960326
AU 712624	B2	19991111		
EP 818532	A1	19980114	EP 1996-906945	19960326

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

CN 1185808	A	19980624	CN 1996-194303	19960326
BR 9607771	A	19980707	BR 1996-7771	19960326
US 6028250	A	20000222	US 1997-913842	19970930

PRAI JP 1995-73043 19950330

WO 1996-JP777 19960326

AB Provided is a **plant** promoter that time- and tissue-specifically regulates the expression of the gene for an enzyme, e.g., endo-xyloglucan transferase (EXT), necessary for reconstitution of xyloglucan on **plant** cell walls. The promoter has been isolated from the endo-xyloglucan transferase gene family of azuki beans (*Vigna angularis*), tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*), tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), and wheat (*Triticum aestivum*). The promoter can be used to regulate the expression of the gene encoding a protein, an antisense RNA, a **decoy**, or a ribozyme in transgenic **plant** cells or plants.

=> s decoy and review  
L7 227 DECOY AND REVIEW

=> duplicate remove 17  
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, CABA'  
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7  
L8 220 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L8 ANSWER 1 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Novel Aspects on RANK Ligand and Osteoprotegerin in Osteoporosis and Vascular Disease

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI siRNAs, ribozymes and RNA decoys in modeling stem cell-based gene therapy for HIV/AIDS

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Reducing GABA receptors.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI OPG, a possible candidate for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Decoy** receptors in the regulation of T helper cell type 2 responses

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Advantages of the circular dumbbell **decoy** in gene therapy and studies of gene regulation

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Oligonucleotide-based molecular therapy for restenosis after angioplasty

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy for arthritis

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transcription factors as molecular targets: Molecular mechanisms of **decoy** ODN and their design

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Large polymers in gene transfer

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Therapeutic potential of **decoy** oligonucleotides strategy in cardiovascular diseases

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI RANKL, RANK, and OPG

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Therapeutic potential of oligonucleotide-based therapy in cardiovascular disease

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The osteoclast

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI New treatment of atopic dermatitis by transfection of NF-KB **decoy** oligonucleotides

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy with transcription factor **decoy** oligonucleotides as a potential treatment for cardiovascular diseases

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy for arterial proliferative diseases and progressive renal diseases by nucleic acid medicines

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Receptor-mediated choreography of life and death.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transcription Factors: New Targets for Antiallergic Therapy

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI RANKL and RANK as novel therapeutic targets for arthritis

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Vitamin D and bone

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Biology of the TRANCE axis

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Natural cellular inhibitors of caspases.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Genetic polymorphisms related to interleukin-1 $\beta$  production and disease risk

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cytokines and chemokines

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A new paradigm for vascular endothelial cell growth factor receptor signaling in adult endothelium

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cell surface death receptor signaling in normal and cancer cells

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI cAMP signaling in cancer genesis and treatment

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Immune modulation by flaviviruses

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Tuning of innate immunity and polarized responses by **decoy** receptors

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Development of novel **decoy** oligonucleotides: advantages of circular dumb-bell **decoy**

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Bacteriophage T4 genome

L8 ANSWER 33 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Natural and synthetic sialic acid-containing inhibitors of influenza virus receptor binding

L8 ANSWER 34 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transcription factor decoys for the prevention of vein bypass graft failure

L8 ANSWER 35 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Regulation of interleukin-1 activity is enhanced by cooperation between the interleukin-1 receptor type II and interleukin-1 receptor accessory protein

L8 ANSWER 36 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

TI Apo2L/TRAIL and its death and **decoy** receptors.

L8 ANSWER 37 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Treatment of chronic hepatitis B in 2002

L8 ANSWER 38 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI NF- $\kappa$ B as a therapeutic target for transcription factor **decoy**  
strategy in inflammatory diseases

L8 ANSWER 39 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Possible participation of advanced glycation endproducts and their  
receptor system in the development of diabetic vascular complications

L8 ANSWER 40 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Ab initio construction of polypeptide fragments: Efficient generation of  
accurate, representative ensembles

L8 ANSWER 41 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Review** of regulation for the Fas-mediated apoptotic pathway in  
silicosis patients

L8 ANSWER 42 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Actions of BAFF in B cell maturation and its effects on the development of  
autoimmune disease

L8 ANSWER 43 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Regulation of bone remodeling and emerging breakthrough drugs for  
osteoporosis and osteolytic bone metastases

L8 ANSWER 44 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Modulation of telomerase reverse transcriptase (TERT) expression by  
inhibiting binding of repressor factor to a repressor-binding site C and  
therapeutic applications

L8 ANSWER 45 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Designing decoys for chemokine-chemokine receptor interaction

L8 ANSWER 46 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy for restenosis: current status

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transcription factor **decoy**

L8 ANSWER 48 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The methylator meets the terminator

L8 ANSWER 49 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Recent progress in gene therapy for cardiovascular disease

L8 ANSWER 50 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Clinical trials of gene therapy for atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

=> d bib abs 47

L8 ANSWER 47 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
AN 2002:507978 CAPLUS  
DN 138:82729  
TI Transcription factor **decoy**  
AU Dzau, Victor J.  
CS Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, 02115,  
USA  
SO Circulation Research (2002), 90(12), 1234-1236  
CODEN: CIRUAL; ISSN: 0009-7330  
PB Lippincott Williams & Wilkins  
DT Journal; General Review  
LA English  
AB A **review** on the use of transcription factor **decoy** as a  
tool to study gene regulation and as exptl. therapy to treat various  
pathol. conditions. The inhibitory effects of AP-1 **decoy**  
oligonucleotide on vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation in vitro and  
neointimal formation in vivo are emphasized.

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ti 51-100

L8 ANSWER 51 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI RANK ligand and osteoprotegerin: paracrine regulators of bone metabolism  
and vascular function

L8 ANSWER 52 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Detecting native protein folds among large **decoy** sets with the  
OPLS all-atom potential and the surface generalized Born solvent model

L8 ANSWER 53 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Targeting death and **decoy** receptors of the tumour-necrosis  
factor superfamily

L8 ANSWER 54 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Transcription factor **decoy** (TFD) in breast cancer research and  
treatment

L8 ANSWER 55 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cloning and characterization of soluble **decoy** receptors

L8 ANSWER 56 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI NF-kappaB as a therapeutic target for cardiovascular disease.

L8 ANSWER 57 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI How is bone formed and resorbed? Molecular mechanisms of bone formation  
and resorption

L8 ANSWER 58 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Metal-fluorocarbon-pyrolants: III. Development and application of  
magnesium/teflon/viton (MTV)

L8 ANSWER 59 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Immune function of the **decoy** receptor osteoprotegerin

L8 ANSWER 60 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Genomic-pharmacological intervention for coronary disease

L8 ANSWER 61 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI On the TRAIL to apoptosis

L8 ANSWER 62 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Potential therapeutic applications of **decoy** oligonucleotides

L8 ANSWER 63 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Pharmacological implications in the switch from acute to chronic  
inflammation

L8 ANSWER 64 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Pro-inflammatory cytokines: Double-edged swords in the pathogenesis of  
bacterial infection

L8 ANSWER 65 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Osteoprotegerin and inflammation

L8 ANSWER 66 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The role of nitric oxide and cyclooxygenase-2 in attenuating apoptosis

L8 ANSWER 67 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The role of osteoclastic activity in prostate cancer skeletal metastases

L8 ANSWER 68 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Chemokine receptor

L8 ANSWER 69 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The insulin-like growth factor system as a treatment target in breast  
cancer

L8 ANSWER 70 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Mechanisms of glucocorticoid action in bone

L8 ANSWER 71 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI Agricultural wetlands and waterbirds: A **review**.

L8 ANSWER 72 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Prolactin receptor diversity in humans: novel isoforms suggest general  
principles

L8 ANSWER 73 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Molecular therapy via transcriptional regulation with double-stranded  
oligodeoxynucleotides as decoys

L8 ANSWER 74 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Role of RANKL and RANK in bone loss and arthritis

L8 ANSWER 75 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
TI In vivo induction of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 entry into  
nucleus-free cells by CD4 gene transfer to hematopoietic stem cells: A

hypothetical possible strategy for therapeutic intervention.

- L8 ANSWER 76 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Dissecting the circuitry of protein kinase A and cAMP signaling in cancer  
genesis: Antisense, microarray, gene overexpression, and transcription  
factor **decoy**
- L8 ANSWER 77 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Death receptor ligands in tumors
- L8 ANSWER 78 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The OPG/RANKL/RANK system
- L8 ANSWER 79 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy of lifestyle-related diseases
- L8 ANSWER 80 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Peptide-nucleic acids (PNAs): a tool for the development of gene  
expression modifiers
- L8 ANSWER 81 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene transfection for ischemia reperfusion injury
- L8 ANSWER 82 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B **decoy**. Infiltrating the heart of the  
matter in inflammatory heart disease
- L8 ANSWER 83 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Osteoprotegerin: a physiological and pharmacological inhibitor of bone  
resorption
- L8 ANSWER 84 OF 220 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 6  
TI Receptor activator of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B ligand and osteoprotegerin:  
Potential implications for the pathogenesis and treatment of malignant  
bone diseases.
- L8 ANSWER 85 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Glycoside decoys of glycosylation
- L8 ANSWER 86 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI **Decoy** oligodeoxynucleotides as novel cardiovascular drugs for  
cardiovascular disease
- L8 ANSWER 87 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Soluble leukocyte-endothelial adhesion molecules
- L8 ANSWER 88 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Biospecific interaction analysis (BIA) as a tool for the design and  
development of gene transcription modifiers
- L8 ANSWER 89 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Role of receptor activator of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B ligand and  
osteoprotegerin in bone cell biology
- L8 ANSWER 90 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The molecular basis of osteoclast differentiation and activation
- L8 ANSWER 91 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cyclodextrins in oligonucleotide delivery
- L8 ANSWER 92 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The role of Fas and FasL as mediators of anticancer chemotherapy
- L8 ANSWER 93 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI The potential of TRAIL for cancer chemotherapy
- L8 ANSWER 94 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI A mechanism of IL-17 action in the rheumatoid arthritis
- L8 ANSWER 95 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Structural and functional aspects of three major glycoproteins of the  
human milk fat globule membrane
- L8 ANSWER 96 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Hypervariable region 1 of hepatitis C virus: immunological **decoy**  
or biologically relevant domain?
- L8 ANSWER 97 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Vasculitits - aspects of cellular and molecular pathogenesis
- L8 ANSWER 98 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Gene therapy in vascular medicine: recent advances and future perspectives

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TI Bone changes in early rheumatoid arthritis

L8 ANSWER 100 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Advances in the treatment of osteoporosis

=> d ti 101-150

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TI Gene therapy for restenosis

L8 ANSWER 102 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Control of osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption by members of the TNF family of receptors and ligands

L8 ANSWER 103 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1: physiology and role in renal pathophysiology

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TI **Review** on pyrotechnic aerial infrared decoys

L8 ANSWER 105 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Gene therapy for lifestyle related disease

L8 ANSWER 106 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI The role of receptor activator of nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B ligand and osteoprotegerin in the pathogenesis and treatment of metabolic bone diseases

L8 ANSWER 107 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Gene therapy of vascular lesion

L8 ANSWER 108 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Genetics of cardiovascular disease

L8 ANSWER 109 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 is a potential target in renal fibrogenesis

L8 ANSWER 110 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Antisense and therapeutic oligonucleotides: toward a gene-targeting cancer clinic

L8 ANSWER 111 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Death and **decoy** receptors and p53-mediated apoptosis

L8 ANSWER 112 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Anti-inflammatory substances

L8 ANSWER 113 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Therapeutic applications of transcription factor **decoy** oligonucleotides

L8 ANSWER 114 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Molecular control of bone remodeling and osteoporosis

L8 ANSWER 115 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Osteoprotegerin and its ligand: a new paradigm for regulation of osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption

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TI Gene therapy for peripheral vascular diseases

L8 ANSWER 117 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

TI Adventure of gene therapy into the brain. A new era for cardiovascular gene therapy

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TI Nucleic acid based drugs

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TI RANKING the importance of measles virus in Paget's disease

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TI Gene therapy targets for rheumatoid arthritis

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L8 ANSWER 122 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy for pediatric AIDS

L8 ANSWER 123 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy and HIV-1 infection: experimental approaches, shortcomings, and possible solutions

L8 ANSWER 124 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Apoptosis induced by death receptors

L8 ANSWER 125 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI CD40 and B chronic lymphocytic leukemia cell response to fludarabine: The influence of NF- $\kappa$ B/Rel transcription factors on chemotherapy-induced apoptosis

L8 ANSWER 126 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Virus and target cell evolution in human immunodeficiency virus type 1 infection

L8 ANSWER 127 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Rev protein and its cellular partners

L8 ANSWER 128 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Genetic engineering for human bypass vein grafts

L8 ANSWER 129 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Cardiovascular gene therapy

L8 ANSWER 130 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI Gene therapy as a potential treatment for restenosis and myocardial infarction

L8 ANSWER 131 OF 220 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN  
TI TNF $\alpha$  and the TNF receptor superfamily: Structure-function relationship(s)

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TI Gene therapy for cardiovascular disease

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TI Small molecule and protein-based neurotrophic ligands: agonists and  
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TI TRANCE is a TNF family member that regulates dendritic cell and osteoclast  
function

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